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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

The University of Vermont is assured the largest class on record, not including the College of Medicine registration, which remains to be heard from.

It now looks as though the University of Vermont would have a class of about 100. Evidently the advertising given the State University has been fruitful.

Uncle Sam asked the Kaiser to disavow the act of the German submarine which sank the Lusitania and the Arabic, but it looks as though the only thing disavowed is Ambassador Von Bernstorff's promise that Germany would stop sinking merchant ships without notice.

W. J. Bryan having failed in his attempt to look after fences is now taking to road-building. He should try his hand on one gravel, or crushed stone, or clay and sand, or cement, or vitrified brick, or wooden block pavement, before he undertakes twelve transcontinental highways.

The British government is said to have accepted a giant airship just constructed in Toronto, which will carry a load of a ton, and which with a bomb weighing 200 pounds can blow almost any fortification off the map. The aeroplane may yet come into its own as an effective engine of military destruction.

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY.

With the adoption of the graduate system of management of college sports at the University of Vermont football and basketball and other sports will take on new meaning. The business management of teams should be an education in business and responsibility for the students, while sports should not be unduly hampered by a faculty leaning over backward in the effort to stand straight. The students should be given an interest in the financial success of the team, while held to full accountability in order that the business sense may be combined with the developing of the spirit of true sportsmanship.

The interest aroused by President Benton's enterprise in pushing the construction of a great drill hall for the military department as well as for physical development in various kinds of athletic sports throughout the winter months is already pointing to the putting into the field of a baseball line the coming year which will shine beside any the University has yet produced among a long list of great stars of the diamond.

Moreover, as a result of the enlarged facilities, all students in the University will profit from the new realization that one of the first essentials of a sound and well developed mind is a sound and well developed body. One of the most important departments of the State University now is that conducted by the physical directors.

BETTER MARKETING FOR VERMONT.

The FREE PRESS has long urged that one of the prime needs of Vermont farmers was an organized movement for the promotion of more effective methods of marketing. It is one thing to raise abundant crops. It is altogether another thing to sell those products at a profit and to the best advantage. As a means to this end we are glad to see that Commissioner of Agriculture E. S. Brigham is doing splendid work, in which he is aided by his own personal experience and success in gaining a nation-wide market for potatoes by establishing a certain standard of excellence and securing wide distribution for his product, especially for seed purposes.

State Commissioner Brigham has been working also for the establishing of a State brand for butter as a means to secure better markets for Vermont dairies. In relation to his splendid service in this direction the Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal says:

"State Commissioner of Agriculture E. S. Brigham of Vermont is much in earnest in his efforts to have the farmers of that State adopt a State brand for their butter and we believe should be supported in his efforts. Vermont is the leading dairy State of New England, it producing 20,227,495 pounds of

DR. DUMBA'S MEDDLING AND ITS WAR POSSIBILITIES.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian ambassador to the United States, is in no imminent danger of receiving from the Wilson administration the honorary degree of Doctor of International Law. On the contrary, as announced in our news columns this week, his government has been made to understand that he is persona non grata, as the diplomatic term is, or a person not in favor, in Washington, and his presence at our national capital is not desired further.

If the course of Dumba in meddling with industrial matters in the United States to prevent the production of war supplies concerned merely the present situation, the importance of the affair would not be so great as it is, but when this whole nation is aroused to the necessity of greater preparedness, the possibility of interference of a foreign ambassador with supplies for our own government, and especially in war, involves the very foundation of military effectiveness.

It is impossible to conceive of a government supinely allowing the representative of a neighboring power to call out employees in a plant producing ammunition and thus inciting trouble among a people to whom he is sent as a diplomatic agent in time of peace, much less when that nation is preparing for possible war.

Think of Dumba ordering native Austrians to stop working for the United States government! The first thought to occur to one in this connection is that the United States authorities must begin to exercise greater precaution in selecting employees for their arsenals and navy yards as well as in plants engaged in the production of military supplies for the nation. That consideration does not mitigate the serious character of Dumba's offence, however, or render his continued presence in the United States any more acceptable to patriotic Americans.

Dumba's course is capable of two interpretations, neither of which helps his case. His explanation is that he was acting under orders of his government in seeking to disorganize munition factories in the United States by fomenting trouble among Austro-Hungarian workmen. If this statement is true, both Dumba and his government are culpable.

This explanation does not harmonize, however, with the fact the letter Dumba sent by Archibald, a newspaper correspondent, to his government, which was seized in London, showed Dumba to be the instigator of this policy of interfering with American industries.

While the full text of this letter is not forthcoming, it seems to be authoritatively established that Dumba was advising his government to disorganize the munition plants of the United States by calling out his countrymen now employed therein, and that he was reporting upon instructions from Vienna. However, he intimated that, if his government was willing to provide the necessary funds, he could close most of the munition plants in this country.

The aggravated character of this offence, which Dumba admits he committed, is such that the Wilson administration had little discretion in the matter of his departure. Dumba must go.

The most effective way to administer a lesson to Austria and other foreign meddlers in America's domestic affairs was to give Dumba his walking papers without further ceremony. The only objection urged against this method of procedure was that it might tend to disturb friendly relations between the Teutonic allies and the United States.

Such a drastic course evidently is thoroughly in keeping with the egregious character of Dumba's offence, and if his country had given him orders under which he was trying to incite trouble in American industries, then by so much the more should our government not hesitate to take advantage of the opportunity to administer a wholesome lesson to foreign Dumbas and their principals, and thus maintain the dignity and prestige of this as well as the safety of this nation.

According to advices from Washington the Wilson administration hesitated to hand Dumba his passports on account of the complications it might raise under the circumstances. Mr. Wilson is said to have hoped Austria might save the United States the trouble of dismissing Dumba by recalling him before our government acted.

There are ample precedents for the dismissal of foreign representatives as no longer in favor personally with our government and others without involving in trouble the country represented. It is pointed out that the United States has been concerned in similar incidents no less than half a dozen times already.

"Citizen" Genet, who took advantage of American sympathy for France to help fit out privateers against British commerce, was recalled on the request of President Washington.

President Jackson on the request of Mexico recalled Minister Poinsett on account of interference with the politics of that republic.

President Fillmore compelled the Nicaraguan government to recall Minister Marcoleta on account of meddling with interoceanic legislation.

President Lincoln dismissed Henry Segur, minister from Salvador, because the latter tried to send a military expedition from New York to fight Guatemala.

President Pierce during the Crimean war dismissed Crampton, the British minister, for violating the neutrality of the United States.

President Cleveland gave Lord Sackville-West walking papers on account of interference in American party politics.

After Dumba's case has been disposed of summarily and wholesomely it will remain for the American nation to consider seriously how in time of hostilities involving this country we may be affected by the orders of foreign governments issued to their citizens in the United States in relation to the shaping of trade and industry, especially the manufacture of munitions of war.

Our only safe course will be to insist that "hyphenated Americans" be excluded from the very outset from participation in the knowledge of military and naval secrets as well as from plants so that we can have men behind the factories as well as behind the guns who will be thoroughly loyal to America first, last and all the time, and not obedient to a jurisdiction like that claimed by Germany even in the United States at the present time.

creamery butter each year to 8,000,000 pounds for all the rest of New England. It also makes more dairy butter than the rest of New England, but the figures are not at hand. Mr. Brigham states that the dairy cows of Vermont earn from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 per year. Assume that half way between these figures is the correct amount and it shows the importance of the dairy industry to the State.

Mr. Brigham proposes this plan for improving Vermont butter.

"We can only improve conditions by devising a system whereby those who participate in the production and manufacture of butter, both farmers and creamery men, may receive a reward for careful work. As a solution of this problem we should adopt a brand, safeguarded by legislation and bearing the seal of the State of Vermont, which creameries complying with regulations prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture will be allowed to use.

"Denmark and Holland have given their dairy products a world-wide reputation by the adoption of a government brand. In this country the State of Minnesota has adopted a brand, and the States of Iowa and South Dakota are about to do so. The requirements for the use of the brand are chiefly as follows:

"1. Score of butter to be ninety-four times out of twelve at a scoring conducted by the State Agricultural College.

"2. Score of butter never to be below ninety-three.

"3. Factory to score ninety or better.

"4. Farm dairies to score sixty points, according to score cards provided by the commissioner of agriculture.

"5. Cream pasteurized in accordance with directions.

"6. Cream received must be sweet and shall not just over two per cent. acid.

"7. Neutralizers not allowed.

"8. When license is granted, list of patrons must be furnished with address.

"9. Factory must report numbers of pounds manufactured each month.

"10. Brand to be used only at factory.

accomplish a great service for Vermont dairy interests. The requirements for the use of a State brand would be a guaranty to the public of sanitary standards as well as of other good qualities, and it would enable dairies complying with the conditions necessary to secure the privilege of using it a special price regardless of the competition of foreign butter.

WAYS TO KEEP APPLES

Experiment Station Reports on the Best Preservatives.

The Vermont experiment station has been making some elaborate investigations relative to farm apple storage, says the New England Homestead. The results indicate that there is need of much improvement. Further attention may properly be given the preservation of a crop after it is produced. It is as important to preserve as it is to produce. Trials were conducted to learn the value of different mechanical media in the preservation of apples. Mill sawdust, cork sawdust, leaves, chopped hay, paper, and sand were tried out.

Shrinkage and decay losses were determined and estimates made as to appearance and flavor. Only the mill sawdust and the cork sawdust seemed to possess value.

All of the materials used kept the apples cooler than when none were used. However, shrinkage, decay and flavor injury were more fatal than the temperature. Mill sawdust from resinous woods imparts an undesirable flavor to apples. This is not true with hardwood sawdust.

Four kinds of protective dips were employed to detect their influence in the preservation of apples. Copper sulphate, bordeaux, lime water and paraffin were used as immersion fluids preliminary to storage. Bordeaux was most effective in retarding decay and preserving flavor. The apples kept best that were first immersed in bordeaux and then packed in hardwood sawdust. However, apples dipped in bordeaux kept nearly as well as those dipped and placed in sawdust, and their flavor, if anything, was better.

The structure of the flesh and skin of an apple have much to do with its keeping qualities. The best keepers have firm flesh, compact tissue and a thick, strong skin.

A NEW DEFINITION.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)
A number of business men at luncheon were giving definitions of "optimist" and "pessimist." One of them offered the following:

"A pessimist says, 'Is there any milk in that pitcher?' whereas an optimist remarks, 'Pass the cream, please!'"

NO OBJECTION.

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)
"Do you think women are competent to run the affairs of great nations?"
"I don't see why not," replied Mr. Growcher. "It might be a good idea, for a change, to substitute pink ribbon for red tape."

DECEPTIONS.

(From Puck.)
The Village Grocer (peevishly)—Look here, Aaron! What makes you put the big apples on the top of the bar?
The Honest Farmer (cheerily)—What makes you comb that long scalp-clip over your bald spot?

CHARACTER IN LEAD PENCILS.

Scientific investigators of child-life tell us that in no way does a boy or girl reveal their traits more than in the manner in which they sharpen their lead pencils. Here is seen whether a child is impulsive, destructive, wasteful, impatient, criminal, or easy-going, artistic, considerate, economical, thoughtful or careful.

The child who gouges out great pieces from the sides of his pencil shows impulsiveness and generosity. If he breaks off a chunk with his finger nails he shows destructiveness and an utter disregard of the feelings and rights of others. Should he smooth his pencil down to a long point he shows an artistic temperament and a considerate disposition. If he cuts his pencil off in a stub, he shows economy, carefulness and quickness.

In fact, the way children sharpen their pencils is a very clear indication of what sort of men and women they are likely to be.—The Bits.

THE SATISFACTORY CANNA.

Considering the number you see blooming now as you look from a train window, you might believe that the canna is the official flower of railroad stations. The reason, perhaps, is that they furnish a luxuriant growth and are easy to cultivate—climbers don't seem to hurt them. So you see them blooming at way stations in all directions.

For the most part, the flowers are yellow or red. One new variety, called the Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, has pink blossoms. The canna is known best, however, for its foliage, the large green leaves being especially adapted for formal gardens and centerpieces for beds and borders.

If you want your canna to bloom longer than ordinary, pick the blossoms as soon as they wilt. After the stalks are cut the roots are taken up and stored away like potatoes, ready for replanting in the spring.—Philadelphia North American.

A SURE WAY.

If you wish to know your neighbor, know his moods in joy and labor, learn his every fault and folly, and his virtues to the letter, service I can tell you how to do it. There is really nothing to it. Simply share a Summer cottage in some cool and restful spot.

Share the bad and sunny weather. As you dwell two weeks together, keep the women and the children. "Neath the same roof for a while. Let his Mary and your Mabel try to run the self-same table, and divide the household duties. In the Summer cottage style.

Here's the way to know a fellow, is he plucky, is he yellow. You'll discover just as the city. Ere the little outing is through: You will know him as a brother, And the wives will know each other, And the children know the children. Just as accurately, too.

You'll discover while you're working All his foibles in shirking. And you'll find he has a leaning Most decided to his wife.

That while your's is busy slaving, She her bangs is calmly waving. While your Mary does the sweeping, She enjoys the simple life.

You will find the stuff he's made of, And the things that he's afraid of. What he'll do in fellow service, And exactly what he won't.

If you're after information, Spend together your vacation, But if you his friendship value

FOUNTAIN PENS AT FREE PRESS.

Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

Fruit Growers Watching Work of Connecticut Valley Orchard Company at Westminster.

Vermont fruit growers are watching with interest the work of the Connecticut Valley Orchard company with headquarters at Westminster. The capital stock of this corporation is \$50,000. It owns 137 acres of land and has been in operation about four years. Some 50 acres are now in trees and other land is being prepared. It is expected 50 acres more will be planted by another spring.

On the area already set are 600 trees. Of these 150 are cherry, 100 quince and the balance apples. Varieties preferred are McIntosh, Spy, Wealthy, Baldwin and Greening. Raspberries and blackberries are being grown to some extent in the young orchards. An extensive irrigation project is under consideration.

Thoroughly up-to-date methods in the handling of the trees and the soil are witnessed, says the New England Homestead. Bookkeeping is an important item. The figures show that at the end of three years each tree had cost \$3.20. Eventually the corporation expects to have a cold storage plant and suitable place for grading, packing and shipping. The superintendent is J. W. Collins.

AUTO GOES OVER BANK.

Scott D. Welch of St. Johnsbury suffered a broken right arm and ribs as a result of his automobile going over a bank in Marshfield Saturday morning. Accompanied by his wife and a friend, he was on his way to Northfield, when, coming down a hill, he lost control and the car rolled over the side of the bank. Before the man could get hold of the wheel, the machine went over the bank, all escaping injury except Mr. Welch.

SETTLING CURFEW ORDINANCE.

An outcome of the agitation in favor of a curfew ordinance in Barre has resulted in a proposed amendment to fix nine o'clock as the hour when all children under 16 years must be at home. A referendum on the question of the amendment will be offered at a special meeting before it can be adopted.

COSTLY FISHING TRIP.

John Hall of Shelburne Falls, Mass., pleaded guilty in municipal court in Brattleboro Saturday to the charge of fishing in his house. He was fined \$5. He was fined \$5 for each trout and \$10 for breaking the law, making \$30 besides costs.

MARRIED 57 YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Jones of St. Johnsbury observed their 57th wedding anniversary Friday. Their married life has been spent on the same spot, but not in the same house. The house being destroyed by fire 45 years ago. For more than 40 years they have been famous gardeners of the town.

RECOVERING FROM BROKEN SPINE.

Robert Roy of Barre, who has been in the Mary Fletcher hospital in Burlington for four months for treatment for a fracture of his spine, has been taken to his home. He was injured by falling from a telephone pole on which he was at work and was unable to move until taken to the hospital, but has so far recovered as to be able to walk around a little.

CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Captain and Mrs. Dayton F. Clark of Montpelier celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Saturday. Captain Clark is the possessor of a medal from Congress voted him for conspicuous bravery in the Civil War, when at Spottsylvania three of his superior officers were killed and the others so incapacitated that the command of the regiment fell to him. He had enlisted in Company F, 2nd Vermont regiment, as a private.

THROWN FROM CARRIAGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Bailey of Rutland escaped serious injury when thrown from their carriage Sunday as they started for a drive. The horse became frightened and cramped the carriage so sharply that it tipped over.

REPORT OF CROP ESTIMATES.

The bureau of crop estimates in co-operation with the weather bureau of the United States department of agriculture has sent out the following report on Vermont crops from the Boston office:

Corn—September 1 forecast, 1,940,000 bushels; final in 1914, 2,115,000 bushels.

Wheat—September 1 forecast, 29,000 bushels; final in 1914, 29,000 bushels.

Oats—September 1 forecast, 2,340,000 bushels; final in 1914, 2,340,000 bushels.

Barley—September 1 forecast, 412,000 bushels; final in 1914, 412,000 bushels.

Potatoes—September 1 forecast, 3,070,000 bushels; final in 1914, 4,200,000 bushels.

Hay (all kinds)—September 1 forecast, 1,200,000 tons; final in 1914, 1,200,000 tons.

Apples—September 1 forecast, 1,170,000 bushels; final in 1914, 2,300,000 bushels.

FAILS 15 FEET TO SIDEWALK.

When the shoemaker that held the window blinds broke, Bernard, the two-year-old of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gladstone of Swanton, fell from the second story of the house 15 feet to the sidewalk and escaped injury. The boy climbed upon the window seat and leaned against the blinds. He landed upon his feet.

AUTO VICTIM DIES.

Henry Archie Streeter, 47 years old, of Waterbury, Conn., died Thursday in the Brattleboro hospital as the result of a fractured skull received in an automobile accident Monday. He went to Brattleboro to spend Sunday with his father and brothers and was returning from Spofford lake with Bert O. Ware, when the car crashed through a guard rail at a culvert. All the members of the party were injured, but his were the only fatal injuries. He was the son of Captain H. C. Streeter of Brattleboro, a veteran of the Civil War.

BURST VEIN IN LEG.

Running up a flight of cement steps Mrs. Hugh Kingsley of Rutland struck violently against a corner of the steps and burst a vein in her right leg Thursday. She suffered the loss of a large amount of blood before the flow could be stopped.

AUTO HITS LOAD OF LOGS.

An automobile party from Hanover, N. H., bound for the Rutland carnival

struck a load of logs in a covered bridge near Stockbridge Thursday afternoon, a sharp curve in the road obscuring the view of the logs. The windshield, front seat, and steering seat were smashed, but the occupants of the car escaped injury.

GETS DEFIANCE PROFESSORSHIP.

Prof. William Greenleaf of Hinesburg has been elected professor of biology in Defiance College at Defiance, Ohio. Professor Greenleaf is a graduate of Middlebury College and has recently received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale University, where he has been an instructor for the past two years.

LEGISLATORS HOLD REUNION.

A reunion of the Orleans county delegation in the last session of the Legislature was held at Willoughby Lake Thursday. Orleans county, it is said, has the record for the largest number of State officers. Among these are: Judge W. W. Miles, Auditor H. E. Graham, Bank Commissioner Frank Williams, Highway Commissioner Stoddard Bates, Judge Advocate Aaron Grant, J. A. Adams, doorkeeper of the Senate, clerk of the House, Mr. Keith, employed during the session at the State House, and Merl Howard, assistant to the sergeant-at-arms during session.

RICKS AGAINST BLUE LAWS.

J. H. Blakely, president of the baseball association of Bellows Falls, is determined that so far as blue laws go the State shall not make itself an exception and flesh of another. He has sent an open letter to Governor Gates in which he calls upon the executive to act against the Brattleboro Country club, where, according to Mr. Blakely, Sunday golf is of common occurrence. In his letter to Governor Gates he has proposed to be in California for two weeks. Mr. Blakely contends that Bellows Falls has been made the scapegoat in the arrest last week of F. W. Crowther, who was fined for playing baseball on Sunday. Mr. Blakely also contends that golf is a game for people who do not work with their hands and that the government may not be charged with class distinction in ordering the prosecution against the men playing baseball, he calls upon the executive to begin action against the Brattleboro Country club. Blakely also points out in his letter to Governor Gates that baseball is played every Sunday in Rutland county.

A BEAN STALK RECORD.

Cornus now after several days of tall cornstalk records, announcement of a bean record. Wilbur Holcomb of Vergennes reports pulling one stalk of beans that had on it 108 pods which contained 627 beans.

STATION ROOF BLOWN OFF.

During a severe electrical storm and cloudburst Wednesday night the roof of the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railroad at Cambridge Junction was blown off. There were several washouts along the railroad lines, trains being delayed.

CHILD BREAKS HIP.

A fall of less than four feet was sufficient to cause the fracture of the left thigh of Dewey Grant, two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Grant of Barre, Wednesday. The boy slipped from the piazza and struck on the ground.

WOMAN INJURED IN LAUNDRY.

Miss Annie Usher suffered serious injury to both hands and arms Sept. 8 when they were drawn into a mangle in the Bellows Falls laundry. Her fingers were crushed and her arms badly burned.

PHARMACY BOARD MEETING.

Secretary Mason G. Beebe announced that the regular quarterly meeting of the Vermont state board of pharmacy will be held at the State House at Montpelier on Wednesday, October 13, to examine candidates.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY.

Danger Signs on Vermont Highways and Automobile Accidents.
(From the Barre Times.)

A narrow escape from fatal automobile accident near the village of Manchester when the machine failed to complete a turn in the road and plunged into the Hattenkill river calls to attention that some properly constituted authority, or some self-appointed agent, ought to place warning signs at such sharp turns in the road as that automobilists who are not acquainted with the highway may take proper precaution by slowing their machines. To be sure, a large measure of responsibility rests on the drivers of two-wheeled vehicles; indeed, it really is up to them to drive so carefully over strange roads that there will be no possibility of accident to them or to the owners of the roads. Nevertheless, it is a great aid toward that careful driving to be warned at the approaches to dangerous turns and narrow strips of highway by means of signs such as many towns, or the Automobile Club of Vermont or other cessary advertisers are willing to place on all a safety is greatly appreciated by the motoring public, particularly those who are not acquainted with the road. The assistance also is evidence to out of state motorists that they are welcome in Vermont and that they will be treated in good fashion. Moreover, it is an indication that the regions as supplied with warning signs are not so far in the backwoods as to be all but disconnected from the quicker current of life in the more populous States. The traveler in a region that is destitute of direction signs and warning signs feels himself lost in the ruins of the old. It is a life that he is not content to tarry long. Hence, those regions lose quite a bit of patronage.

POWER DEVELOPMENT.

(From the Bellows Falls Times.)
This paper recently ventured the assertion that the development of the water power of Bellows Falls under its new ownership has not proved all that many had hoped and expected. The dam and canal remain as when the transfer of ownership was made and generators are still housed in the ruins of the old Rockingham Paper company's plant. The statement of facts, it was not a kick, reached interested eyes and the Times has been informed that the officers of the electric company still believe strongly that there will be a great development of the power at this point within a few years.

Meanwhile the plant as it is has been doing much more business than it used to do. The total K. W. hours sold by the Pull Mountain Electric company has been as follows: First six months in 1912, 1,178,178; first six months in 1913, 773,341; first six months in 1914, 1,633,252; first six months in 1915, 2,552,658. Much of this power has been generated at other points. The sales to manufacturing plants in Springfield and Windsor equalled 1,867,140 K. W. hours during the first six months of 1915.

ENGLAND PASSES CREAM TO U. S.

"The United States will have the cream after the war. Great Britain